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Students demonstrate on the campus of Gallaudet University to protest the appointment of a hearing person as president.

Students Shut Down University for the Deaf, Force Newly Named President to Resign

By THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY

WASHINGTON

The appointment of a hearing person as president of Gallaudet University, the nation's only university for the deaf, triggered bitter student protests that closed the campus last week and forced the newly

elected president to submit her resignation.

The students began protesting after Gallaudet's Board of Trustees announced that it had elected Elisabeth A. Zinser, who is not deaf, to be the seventh president of the 124-year-old university.

The students garnered support from key Congressmen, as well as from many members of the university's faculty and staff. The Congressmen said the appointment of a hearing president could jeopardize the institution's federal financing.

Ms. Zinser, vice-chancellor for academic affairs at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, does not know sign language and had no experience in deaf education. She was one of three finalists, the other two of whom are deaf.

Jane Bassett Spilman, chairwoman of the Board of Trustees, cited Ms. Zinser's "comprehensive administrative skills and breadth of experience and expertise in

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600 Israeli Academics Break With Colleagues, Offer Support to Army

By HERBERT M. WATZMAN

JERUSALEM

One month after some 600 faculty members at Israeli universities published a petition decrying the government's tough policy against Palestinian protesters in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, about 600 other Israeli academics have published a statement that supports the government.

"Self-flagellation is not an answer to terrorism and does not advance the cause of peace," the latest statement declared.

Published in several Israeli daily newspapers, the statement said its signers gave "full backing to the security forces and the Israel Defense Forces in their actions within the land of Israel and on its borders."

"We are proud of the determination of I.D.F. officers and soldiers to prevent casualties, to the extent that this is possible," the statement added.

Earlier Petition Called for Negotiation

The earlier petition called on the Israeli government to "take immediate steps toward negotiation before we completely lose control of events" (*The Chronicle*, February 17).

More than 90 people, nearly all of them Palestinians, have been killed and hundreds of others have been wounded since

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Student-Aid Analysts Blast Loan Program, Urge Big Overhaul

Observers doubt that Congress will approve sweeping changes

By ROBIN WILSON

WASHINGTON

The Guaranteed Student Loan program has become "a 500-pound gorilla" that eats up too much government money and supports a vast number of lenders and state loan agencies that make the program too complex.

That was the contention of student-aid analysts who attended a meeting here last week to discuss the operation of the government's largest student-loan program.

The analysts suggested that federal officials revamp the guaranteed-loan program by establishing a government-run loan bank or trust fund that would eliminate the need for lenders and other financial organizations to be involved.

However, Congressional aides who attended the meeting said it was unlikely that federal officials would approve substantial changes in the loan program anytime soon. The aides, many of whom acknowledged that the loan program has problems, noted that members of Congress would be reluctant to dismantle a federal program that serves more than 3 million students a year and provides jobs for thousands of people at state loan agencies and banks. Further, the loan program is so complex that only a few lawmakers understand it well enough to feel comfortable in promoting radical changes, the aides said.

"Reform doesn't seem to be likely in the

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Soviet Education Official Discusses Reform Efforts

The Soviet Union's top higher-education official touched on a wide variety of topics in a written interview with *The Chronicle*. Page A41.

Higher-Education Reformers Take Up Challenge to Give Teaching—and Teachers—More Clout

By SCOTT HELLER

Making better teachers out of professors is the latest and perhaps most challenging step in the reform movement of higher education.

To judge by the shower of speeches, conferences, awards, and newsletters, college administrators and faculty members have begun to try. But they face perennial obstacles, especially a tenure system that on many campuses pays lip service to teaching but rewards research.

Last week the American Association for Higher Education devoted its annual conference to teaching, which it called "the highest calling" and a means "to rebuild the nation."

At that conference, professors extolled

the values of collaborative learning and pressed faculty members to become "classroom researchers"—to evaluate self-consciously what is and isn't working in their classes.

In a speech to the association, the A.A.H.E.'s president, Russell Edgerton, called for a "new professionalism" in teaching at all levels.

"We must move to a culture in which peer review of teaching is as common as peer review of research, a culture in which professors ask their colleagues for comment on the syllabus of a course as routinely as they ask for comment on the prospectus for a book."

Universities are not there yet, but they

Continued on Page A14

MARGINALIA

From our very own "Ways & Means" column:

"Sen. Bob Dole last week delivered a major speech outlining his views on education. . . .

"The speech was considered by some observers to be a subtle jab at Vice-President Bush's repeated promises that he would most like to be remembered as an 'education President.' . . .

"Mr. Bush first unveiled his proposal to help parents save for college during the summer."

By giving up vacation trips?

And from our very own "Bulletin Board" pages:

"Home economics: Faculty position in Apparel Merchandising. . . Applications (biological data, academic transcripts, and letters of reference) to . . ."

Fresh!

A flyer announcing a conference of the New York Association of Two Year Colleges, to be held next month at West Point, advertises some "Features of the Site":

■ "Access to the ground of the U.S. Military Academy

■ "Shopping at the Woodbury Commons—famous faculty outlets"

Featuring teachers with tiny imperfections?

From the *Double Reed*:

"Lost Sheep . . . Members are classified as 'lost' when first class mail is returned to me as undeliverable for one reason or another. Your assistance in locating these members is appreciated. After a year lost members are placed in the archives."

Where overcrowding is serious.

From the *Cornell Daily Sun*:

HOUSING LOTTERY
DISAPPOINTS SOME

Headline writer disappoints us.

From *Siskiyou*, a newspaper at Southern Oregon State College:

"After lengthy discussion on the matter of the budget some decisions were made. There were concerns that by lowering the budget the [Incidental Fees Committee] would be forcing the subcommittees to cut programs that they considered important. The subcommittee morals would also be affected. . . ."

That's taking it too hard.

From *TakeNote*, a newsletter at Gonzaga University:

"BEAT ST. MARY'S . . . Gonzaga continues their surge on the [West Coast Athletic Conference] Saturday night at 7:30 p.m. in Martin Centre. A dance will follow. . . ."

With all the folks in their dark blues? —C.G.

In Brief

Tenure Denial at Harvard Upheld by President Bok

Harvard University President Derek Bok last week decided not to grant tenure to Clare Dalton, a law-school professor associated with the "critical legal studies" movement.

In backing a decision by the law-school faculty, Mr. Bok consulted outside advisers who had reviewed Ms. Dalton's scholarly work and teaching. The advisers also interviewed professors both for and against her appointment.

Ms. Dalton said the law-school faculty had discriminated against her because she was a woman and because of her left-wing political views when it denied her tenure last year. Mr. Bok reviewed the case at the request of the law school's dean, and after law professors around the country criticized the tenure vote.

Ms. Dalton, who has threatened to sue the university, was unavailable for comment last week. Keith Halpern, one of her lawyers, said she already had a claim before the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination, and would now decide whether to pursue a court case. "We will not let it drop," he said.

Court Upholds Practice of Peer-Review Secrecy

The University of California's practice of using confidential peer review in tenure and promotion cases has been upheld by a state court in a lawsuit filed in 1981 by five former members of the faculty.

The university argued in Alameda County Superior Court that the quality of its faculty members depended upon absolute candor in the peer-review process and could not be assured if the identity of the person performing the review were known.

The former faculty members, all of whom had been denied tenure, complained that the confidentiality of the review process

had violated their constitutional right to due process. They asked, among other things, that the text of peer reviews and the names of reviewers be provided to those under review, and that academic employees be given full access to their personnel files.

An appeal is expected.

Suit by Wheaton Donors to Go to Trial

Alumnae of Wheaton College (Mass.) who challenged the institution's use of their donations have won the right to have their case heard in court.

A Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court justice has ruled that nine donors to the college may attempt to stop the institution from using money raised during a 150th-anniversary fund drive to support the education of men. The case was transferred to Bristol County Probate Court for trial.

Wheaton trustees decided last May to admit men to the 153-year-

Bork Criticizes Liberal 'Tilt' of Law-School Faculties

WASHINGTON

Robert H. Bork (right), the rejected Supreme Court nominee, last week criticized what he called the increasing liberalism of law-school faculties.

Interviewed on Cable News Network's "Evans & Novak" show, Mr. Bork said: "I have never seen a time in America when university attitudes varied so much from the general public's attitudes, and the law schools reflect that."

At some major law schools, he said, none of the faculty members support President Reagan. He said that was evidence of "a bias or tilt in the political attitudes of the law schools."

Law-school representatives said they were puzzled by the former federal judge's re-



SHEPARD MERRILL, THE PICTURE GROUP

marks. "I'm not sure what he means," said Betsy Levin, executive director of the Association of American Law Schools, which represents 154 law schools.

"It is true that academia al-

ways has been more 'liberal' politically than one would find at the top level of a corporation," she said. "But I don't see any changes from what I've observed over the last 25 to 30 years. There's not a sharp dichotomy. If anything, law schools have become more diverse over the last 10 years."

Mr. Bork said he had not been as concerned about the political leanings of law students.

"You find now, for the first time, conservative law-student movements, like the Federalist Society, which is a very valuable movement," said Mr. Bork. "I have no trouble getting very balanced, good clerks."

—COURTNEY LEATHERMAN

old college. The first male students enrolled last fall.

The move was opposed by a group of alumnae who argued that their contributions to the college had been made with the understanding that the funds would be used to support women's education.

"Our feeling is that the college wants to use its assets, including the donations it received, for a different purpose than we intended when we gave," said Barbara Caparelli, one of the parties in the suit.

Case Western to Be Fined for Radioactive Spill

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission will fine Case Western Reserve University \$10,000 for its failure to monitor safety procedures in university laboratories using radioactive materials.

A university investigation of a spill of low-level radioactive materials in October at an affiliated

hospital, Rainbow Babies and Childrens Hospital, revealed that proper safety procedures were not being followed. The spill was not cleaned up or reported soon enough, the investigation found. The university, which holds a license from the N.R.C. for some research laboratories at the hospital, notified the commission of the incident.

All research involving radioactive materials at the university was stopped while the commission and the university both looked into procedures being followed at all campus laboratories using radioactive materials.

The university has hired an independent contractor who will help it label radioactive materials, acquire new safety handbooks, hold training sessions for laboratory personnel, and conduct more frequent laboratory inspections.

A university spokesman said Case Western did not plan to appeal the commission's fine.

Association to Sell 'Psychology Today'

The American Psychological Association has decided to sell its magazine, *Psychology Today*, and is negotiating with two potential buyers.

The contract with the buyers, Owen G. Lipstein and T. George Harris, co-owners of *American Health* magazine, is scheduled to be signed May 1. Mr. Harris was the first editor of *Psychology Today*. Mr. Lipstein is also the owner of *Mother Earth News*.

The association acquired *Psychology Today* in 1983 and is still investing in it. "It wasn't making a profit," said Leonard D. Goodstein, the association's executive vice president and chief executive officer. "We've reached a decision that it would be in the best interest of the association to find another owner of it."

According to some published reports, the association has in-

Official Says Open Access to Information Could Hurt U.S.

WASHINGTON

A government official, citing threats to the U.S. economy from foreign countries that capitalize on American "technology and know-how," last week cautioned that open access to information could hurt U.S. competitiveness.

"Heretofore, we could publish our research results and we were the only people capable of taking advantage of them," said the official, Barry C. Beringer, Associate Under Secretary for economic affairs at the Department of Commerce. "Now we need to realize the competitive implications of doing that."

At a meeting of the Federal Library and Information Center Committee, Mr. Beringer called for a "unique U.S. model" of technology transfer and information sharing that would include

private industry, universities, and the federal government.

Other speakers at the session, which was held at the Library of Congress, attacked the government for what they said were unfocused, contradictory, and counterproductive information policies.

'Privatization' Criticized

Several speakers, who included government officials concerned with information policy and information-industry representatives, cautioned that many of the Reagan Administration's policies had made access to information more difficult for U.S. scientists and engineers.

Chief among the problems cited was an Administration proposal to "privatize" the National Technical Information Service, a gov-

ernment agency that makes available to the public information on science and technology research in the U.S. and other countries.

Privatization, the speakers argued, would make it harder to gather such information because foreign governments and businesses would be less likely to entrust information to a private company than to a division of the U.S. government.

Mr. Beringer suggested that the government needs to work more closely with universities to disseminate scientific and technical information, and to produce translations of science and engineering journals from overseas, particularly Japan—the country most speakers cited as the chief U.S. competitor in science and engineering.

—JUDITH AXLER TURNER

Ways & Means

President Reagan last week blasted Congress for appropriating \$969.6-million this year for special projects, at least \$176-million of which was earmarked for research at colleges and universities.

But the President stopped short of formally asking lawmakers to take the money back.

The money was included in a spending measure for the current fiscal year. Most of the funds for colleges are for research projects that were not subjected to traditional merit-review procedures.

"Since I assumed this office, the Congress has appropriated billions of dollars for questionable purposes, much of it in the context of massive spending bills passed in great haste," Mr. Reagan said in a statement sent to Congress.

James C. Miller, III, director of the White House Office of Management and Budget, said the President did not formally ask that the money be returned to the Treasury because he believed that would have forced him to break the deficit-reduction agreement he made with Congress last year. The agreement set out how much could be spent on discretionary programs and—by requesting that money for special projects be eliminated—the President would have been asking that less be spent.

Congressional aides said it was unlikely that members of Congress would eliminate money for the projects the President identified. An aide to the Senate Appropriations Committee last week said the President's announcement was part of election-year politics. The aide said Mr. Reagan did not wish to risk alienating voters by formally asking that the money be returned to the Treasury.

"The Administration has a general strategy of being non-confrontational this year for the sake of the Republican Presidential candidates," said the aide. "They think they can accomplish the same thing simply by shaming the Congress and doing a P.R. blitz."

Proposals for research projects at colleges and universities typically are reviewed by panels of university researchers' peers. For years, however, lawmakers have bypassed that process and approved money for specific projects at colleges and universities in their home states. The procedure has long caused controversy within the academic community.

Last week, Mr. Miller criticized that process.

"You establish a system where you review the proposals on the same fair basis, yet what happens in these last-minute deals, these behind-the-door deals, is some university gets a little piece here and some university gets a little piece there," he said.

"It pays for universities to hire some high-priced lobbyists in Washington to get their part of the deal, and that's a very inefficient way of going about it."

Government & Politics

Science Gets More Attention From the Candidates, but Issues Still End Up on the Back Burner

Scientists hope the next White House science adviser will be a member of the President's inner circle

By COLLEEN CORDES

Sen. Albert Gore, Jr., the Democratic Presidential candidate from Tennessee, was just finishing a concise, spirited, and fairly elementary lecture on the greenhouse effect, the thinning of the ozone layer, and what he thought would be the wisest response to those problems.

As Senator Gore warned that the greenhouse effect would pose "one of the most severe environmental challenges we have ever faced in the entire history of the human race," Jesse L. Jackson, who is also seeking the Democratic nomination, looked the camera straight in the eye and pounced.

"Senator Gore just showed you why he should be our National Chemist. I want to be our next President."

Even at a candidates' debate sponsored by the Sierra Club, Mr. Jackson's crack received its share of laughs.

So it goes for science and technology this year: Presidential contenders are paying more attention to those issues than in previous election years, but they are still mainly relegating them to buzz-word status. If a candidate like Mr. Gore tries to inject scientific substance into policy debates, he risks being teased for his studiousness—or labeled a technocrat. And "technocrat," as former President Carter discovered to his chagrin, is not a label the American public warms up to.

Love-Hate Relationship

The details of science bore voters, according to traditional political wisdom. And too great an emphasis on technological solutions in a country that has never resolved its love-hate relationship with technology can scare voters away.

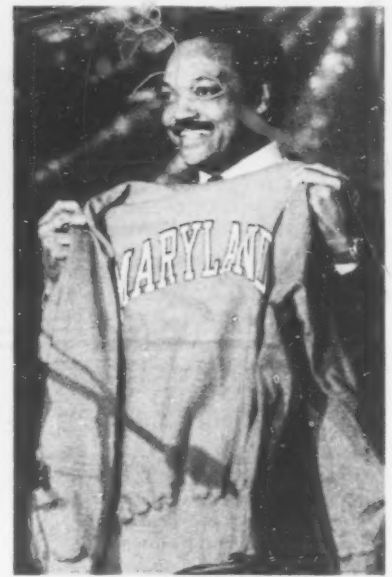
Even within those limits, however, some science-policy experts suggest that the candidates could be much more articulate about the contributions that science and technology can make to the nation's most pressing problems and still attract votes.

"I think the American public would re-



Gov. Michael Dukakis at Harvard U.: He gets science advice from a former head of the National Science Board.

Vice-President George Bush at Yale U.: He has declared himself to be "the education candidate."



The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson at the U. of Maryland: He is not interested in becoming "our National Chemist."



MICHAEL MARSHALL: YALE UNIVERSITY

spond very strongly to someone who had the guts and courage to make the issues and shape the campaign instead of being shaped by the medium [of television]," says Gerard Piel, a former president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a founder of the magazine *Scientific American*.

The stakes have become so high in recent years—for the environment, for national security, for the economy, even for

Continued on Page A28

State Aid for Needy Students Seen Up 6.2 Pct. This Year, Smallest Jump in 1980's

DENVER

State spending on grants and scholarships for needy undergraduates is expected to grow by 6.2 per cent this year, the smallest rate of increase in this decade, a national survey has found.

About \$1.42-billion is expected to be distributed this year to about 1.33 million students. Last year, \$1.34-billion was distributed to 1.32 million students.

The growth in state aid to students is not likely to keep pace with the increase in college costs this year. Those costs are expected to rise by about 10.1 per cent for aid recipients, according to a report on the survey, which was conducted by the National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs.

The survey was based on reports from each state of how much aid they expected

to give to students during the current academic year.

Jerry S. Davis, director of research and policy analysis for the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency, which prepared the report, said state legislators were expecting students and their parents

Estimates of the financial aid provided to undergraduate and graduate students by each of the 50 states: Page A30.

to bear more of the cost of college. He said most states could not afford to peg increases in aid to the growth in college costs.

Over the past five years, spending on student aid has kept up with the growth in college costs in only nine states.

This year's expected decline in the growth of state spending on student aid continues a trend that began about three years ago. The largest one-year increase in spending on state student aid in this decade—about 11.4 per cent—occurred in academic 1984-85.

Mr. Davis suggested that the slowdown in growth over the past few years might be due to the fact that state legislators had become less worried that the federal government would decrease its spending on student aid. Until this year, President Reagan had proposed sharp reductions in spending on federal student aid, but Congress consistently voted to spend more.

"During the early years of the 1980's, there was so much concern that the federal government was backing off that states

Continued on Page A30

Estimated State Student Aid, 1987-88

	Undergraduate							
	Need-based assistance		Non-need-based assistance					
	Dollars paid out	1 year change	Number of awards	Average award	Dollars paid out	1 year change	Number of awards	Average award
Alabama	\$2,260,000	+ 6.6%	3,200	\$ 706	\$3,923,000	+ 3.6%	8,475	\$ 463
Alaska	240,000	+ 4.8%	160	1,500	—	—	—	—
Arizona	3,244,000	+ 33.1%	3,618	897	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	3,896,000	+ 2.5%	12,891	302	722,000	+ 30.8%	361	2,000
California	135,002,000	+ 19.7%	70,185	1,924	—	—	—	—
Colorado	9,325,000	1.7%	13,640	684	7,378,000	- 2.6%	11,306	653
Connecticut	16,337,000	+ 29.6%	13,600	1,201	—	—	—	—
Delaware	852,000	- 2.6%	1,143	745	201,000	- 1.0%	201	1,000
District of Columbia	1,106,000	+ 4.4%	787†	1,405	—	—	—	—
Florida	17,186,000	+ 21.4%	17,017	1,010	19,880,000	+ 24.1%	19,040	1,044
Georgia	4,934,000	0.2%	14,300	345	13,363,000	+ 9.5%	15,153	882
Hawaii	734,000	+ 23.4%	1,000	734	—	—	—	—
Idaho	343,000	- 29.6%	573†	599	118,000	—	81†	1,457
Illinois	135,772,000	+ 3.0%	101,025	1,344	7,971,000	- 17.0%	15,678	508
Indiana	45,408,000	+ 48.8%	32,213	1,410	408,000	+ 1.0%	815	500
Iowa	26,157,000	+ 16.9%	16,475	1,588	799,000	- 10.3%	3,502	228
Kansas	5,430,000	+ 3.4%	4,775	1,137	25,000	n/a	100	250
Kentucky	12,229,000	+ 0.7%	19,304	633	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	1,880,000	+ 3.4%	3,987	472	630,000	+ 11.1%	1,689	373
Maine	1,422,000	+ 23.5%	4,200	339	—	—	—	—
Maryland	9,051,000	+ 15.7%	15,464	585	2,671,000	+ 65.9%	1,979	1,350
Massachusetts	61,654,000	+ 8.2%	59,275	1,040	1,900,000	+ 0.1%	1,611	1,179
Michigan	68,380,000	+ 2.3%	45,840	1,492	—	—	—	—
Minnesota	60,000,000	8.4%	66,000	909	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	1,406,000	+ 9.2%	1,727	814	39,000	+ 50.0%	53	736
Missouri	9,835,000	+ 1.5%	8,300	1,185	1,834,000	n/a	916	2,000
Montana	420,000	+ 4.7%	980	429	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	1,089,000	+ 4.5%	2,000	545	—	—	—	—
Nevada	352,000	+ 8.0%	352	1,000	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	856,000	+ 37.4%	2,095	408	134,000	+ 1.5%	185	713
New Jersey	72,745,000	+ 13.3%	54,466	1,331	2,963,000	+ 73.7%	3,266	907
New Mexico	1,461,000†	n/a	1,700†	712†	—	—	—	—
New York	381,007,000	2.8%	305,400	1,248	26,698	+ 46.6%	66,252	403
North Carolina	4,559,000	+ 3.9%	6,817	669	22,038,000	+ 7.4%	25,000	882
North Dakota	540,000	+ 7.4%	1,200	450	50,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ohio	49,400,000	+ 3.2%	68,000	726	20,638,000	+ 13.2%	35,393	583
Oklahoma	10,493,000	+ 21.6%	15,779	665	165,000	+ 4.4%	142†	1,162
Oregon	10,121,000	+ 10.0%	15,391	658	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	109,823,000	+ 6.2%	114,176	962	636,000	- 11.0%	274	2,321
Rhode Island	9,226,000	+ 3.3%	10,500	879	520,000	n/a	n/a	n/a
South Carolina	16,460,000	+ 0.7%	7,795†	2,112	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	581,000	+ 3.2%	2,426†	239	90,000	+ 69.8%	74	1,216
Tennessee	16,500,000	+ 55.4%	20,000	825	104,000	+ 108.0%	26	4,000
Texas	21,931,000	+ 4.5%	17,377	1,262	—	—	—	—
Utah	1,080,000	0	1,615	669	673,000	+ 22.4%	365	1,844
Vermont	8,242,000	+ 1.9%	10,263	803	—	—	—	—
Virginia	4,420,000	+ 1.6%	6,000	737	14,739,000	+ 10.6%	12,332	1,195
Washington	12,975,000	+ 29.5%	18,004	721	—	—	—	—
West Virginia	5,227,000	+ 1.4%	6,000	871	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin	34,754,000	+ 13.5%	52,125	667	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	204,000†	n/a	279†	731†	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	12,806,000	+ 4.6%	56,630	226	—	—	—	—
Total	\$1,421,085,000	+6.2%	1,328,073	\$1,070	\$151,310,000	+17.2%	224,272	\$675

Graduate and Professional

	Need-based assistance				Non-need-based assistance			
	Dollars paid out	1 year change	Number of awards	Average award	Dollars paid out	1 year change	Number of awards	Average award
Alabama	\$48,000	- 47.3%	18	\$2,667	\$28,000	0	62	\$452
Arizona	10,000	+ 42.9%	7	1,429	—	—	—	—
California	3,410,000	+ 1.2%	993	3,434	—	—	—	—
Colorado	801,000	- 4.0%	700	1,144	1,052,000	- 4.0%	675	1,559
Connecticut	—	—	—	—	200,000	0	20	10,000
Delaware	150,000	- 2.6%	202	743	—	—	—	—
Florida	3,000	0	1	3,000	1,002,000	+ 53.4%	967	1,036
Idaho	144,000	n/a	69†	2,087	—	—	—	—
Iowa	—	—	—	—	1,525,000	+ 5.3%	n/a	n/a
Maryland	243,000	+ 5.2%	497	489	11,000	+ 22.2%	11	1,000
Massachusetts	5,276,000	+ 52.0%	2,655	1,987	300,000	0	n/a	n/a
Michigan	2,999,000	+ 3.6%	1,260	2,380	—	—	—	—
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	381,000	- 20.8%	103	3,699
Nevada	48,000	+ 9.1%	48	1,000	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	1,000	0	1	1,000	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	604,000	+ 23.8%	207	2,918	600,000	+ 33.6%	100	6,000
New York	11,444,000	- 4.4%	12,400	923	6,305,000	+ 80.3%	1,423	4,431
North Carolina	1,365,000	+ 13.7%	772	1,768	—	—	—	—
Ohio	—	—	—	—	203,000	n/a	58	3,500
Oklahoma	1,358,000	+ 21.6%	1,547	878	294,000	+ 4.3%	75	3,920
Texas	1,591,000	+ 4.3%	1,210	1,315	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	935,000	+ 15.0%	73	12,808
Vermont	145,000	+ 2.1%	122	1,189	—	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	1,103,000	+ 10.0%	943	1,170
Wyoming	36,000†	0	21†	1,714†	—	—	—	—
Total	\$29,676,000	+7.6%	22,730	\$1,306	\$13,939,000	+35.9%	4,510	\$3,091

Note: This table shows most of the money that states spend on student aid. However, some states may spend more through programs that are not specifically identified as student aid programs. Totals include 1986-87 appropriations where 1987-88 figures are not available.
† indicates 1986-87 data
n/a indicates data not available or no comparable program in 1986-87

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

States Report a 6.2-Pct Increase in Aid to Needy Students This Academic Year

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were able to use that as the impetus for increasing their own programs," said Mr. Davis. "What has been happening in later years is that states have seen that the Congress is going to keep the feds from backing down. So the states figure they can back off a little bit."

Aims C. McGuinness, Jr., assistant executive director of the Education Commission of the States, said many states had tight budgets because of the decline in agricultural, oil, and other industries. He said those problems had forced states to place less priority on student aid and more on programs that are directly aimed at improving the economy.

Mr. McGuinness also said some legislators were becoming fed up with increases in college costs and were reluctant to appropriate more money for student aid.

"I have heard a number of legislators talk about trying to place caps on college costs," he said.

More Awards Not Based on Need

Among the most interesting trends in state spending patterns is the increase in student-aid awards that are not distributed on the basis of undergraduates' financial needs. Such spending—while still only about one-tenth of the total—is expected to rise by about 17 per cent this year to \$151-million.

Of the nine new aid programs expected to be established this year, seven are to distribute funds regardless of students' financial needs. The nine new programs will be inaugurated in eight states.

Mr. Davis said legislators were increasingly interested in awarding aid to students who have done well academically in high school and college instead of distributing aid in a way that guarantees that many students—regardless of their ability—have the resources to attend college. He said the general interest in improving the quality of higher education had made legislators more concerned about academic achievement.

"This shows an erosion of the general philosophy that aid should be there to promote access," Mr. Davis observed. "At this juncture, I wouldn't say this is a critical problem, but the data certainly indicate that, more and more, this is where the new money is going."

Some states also make lump-sum payments to students who attend private colleges in their states, regardless of the students' needs. The payments are designed to narrow the gap between the costs of public and private colleges.

Mr. Davis speculated that those programs had been created largely because of sophisticated lobbying efforts by private-college representatives.

Bridging the Public-Private Gap

Officials of private colleges agreed with Mr. Davis's contention. They said states gave lump-sum payments to private-college students to help bridge the gap between tuition at private institutions and tuition at public colleges—which is kept low because of state appropriations.

Money that states provide for needy graduate students is expected to increase at a slightly faster rate this year than are funds for low-income undergraduates, although the money provided for graduates—an estimated \$29.7-million—is just a

small fraction of the funds provided for undergraduates.

Nineteen states award aid to needy graduate students.

As in past years, most of the growth in state spending on student aid is likely to be clustered in a small number of states. Eleven are expected to award 75 per cent of the money distributed to students.

New York, for example, is expected to distribute \$398-million, or 22 per cent of the money that states are planning to give to students this year. That is the largest amount expected to be allocated by any one state.

Although the overall growth in aid for undergraduates is expected to be small this year, some states expect to increase their funds by large amounts. For example, 10 states are expected to increase their aid by more than 20 per cent. They are Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Hawaii, Indiana, Maine, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Washington.

Following are other findings of the survey:

■ State officials expect fewer black students to receive aid this year. Fewer than half the states provide information on the racial backgrounds of grant recipients, but those that do say they expect that one of every six aid recipients will be black. In academic 1981-82, 25 per cent of aid recipients were black. Over all, said the report, 57,000 black students are expected to receive state aid this year. That is 37 per cent fewer than in academic 1981-82.

The report said the reduction in aid for black students "is likely a function of the well-documented decreasing postsecondary education participation rates of black students in general."

■ About 59 per cent of the students who receive state aid attend public colleges, 29 per cent attend private colleges, 6 per cent attend for-profit trade schools, and the remaining 6 per cent attend other types of institutions.

The proportions are somewhat different if dollars, rather than students, are examined. About 44 per cent of the money awarded by the states is used by students at public colleges, 46 per cent is used by students at private colleges, and 7 per cent goes to students at trade schools. The remaining 3 per cent goes to students at other institutions.

■ The average grant award to needy undergraduates this year is expected to be about \$1,070, up 5 per cent from last year.

■ About 95 per cent of the undergraduate students who receive state aid attend college full time.

■ States say they are planning to establish a variety of new programs for the next academic year, although the report did not estimate how much aid would be distributed. New Jersey is hoping to provide \$1,000 stipends to outstanding graduates of inner-city high schools. Maryland intends to create a fellowship program for graduate students, and Virginia hopes to establish a work-study program that will pay the salaries of needy students employed in off-campus, public-service jobs.

Copies of the report on the distribution of state student aid in academic 1987-88 are available for \$5 each from the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency, 660 Boas Street, Harrisburg, Pa. 17102.

—ROBIN WILSON

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